

Panaji, 4th October, 1990 (Asvina 12, 1912)

SERIES I No. 27

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Department of Personnel

ORDER

2/1/89-PER

It is hereby reiterated that in accordance with Government of India, Department of Personnel and Training's Notification No. 13012/2/87-Estt(D) dated 30th June, 1987 and even No. dated 7-7-87, all posts under the State shall, subject to such exceptions as the Government may, by general or special order, make from time to time be classified as follows:

Sl. No.	Description of posts	Classification of posts
1.	A Civil post carrying a pay or a scale of pay with a maximum of not less than Rs. 4,000	Group 'A'
2.	A Civil post carrying a pay or a scale of pay with a maximum of not less than Rs. 2,900 but less than Rs. 4,000	Group 'B'
3.	A Civil post carrying a pay or a scale of pay with a maximum of over Rs. 1,150 but less than Rs. 2,900	Group 'C'
4.	A Civil post carrying a pay or a scale of pay the maximum of which is Rs. 1,150 or less	Group 'D'

Provided that posts created on or after 1st January, 1986 as specific additions to existing cadres shall have the same classifications as posts in the cadre to which they are added.

2. Accordingly posts, if any, carrying the classification other than the one specified above shall stand reclassified as per the pay range indicated above.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

A. V. Pimenta, Under Secretary (Personnel).

Panaji, 13th September, 1990.

Notification

6/51/87-PER

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution, the Governor of Goa hereby makes the following rules so as to amend the Goa State Civil Services (Encashment of Earned Leave) Rules, 1989, namely:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) These rules may be called the Goa State Civil Services (Encashment of Earned Leave) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1990.

(2) They shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from 1-7-1989.

2. *Amendment of rule 2.*—In rule 2 of the Goa State Civil Services (Encashment of Earned Leave) Rules, 1989, for sub-rule (3) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) The leave salary and allowances admissible for the leave surrendered shall be at the rate of leave salary and allowances admissible at the commencement of earned leave and shall include dearness allowance, compensatory local allowances and non-practising allowances but shall not include house rent allowance. For this purpose, a month shall be reckoned as of 30 days, irrespective of the month in which the leave is availed of”.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

A. V. Pimenta, Under Secretary, (Personnel).

Panaji, 5th September, 1990.

Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

Notification

14-1-87-AH

The following rules received from the Government of India Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) New Delhi, are hereby re-published for the information of the public.

(i) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Elections of Members of Animals Welfare Board) Rules, 1961.

- (ii) Prevention of Cruelty to Draught and Pack Animal Rules, 1965.
- (iii) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers) Rules, 1965.
- (iv) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers) Amendment Rules, 1966.
- (v) Performing Animal Rules, 1973.
- (vi) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Application of Fines) Rules, 1978.
- (vii) Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.
- (viii) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Registration of Cattle Premises) Rules, 1978.

A. P. Panvelkar, Under Secretary to the Government of Goa.

Panaji, 12th November, 1987.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

Notification

New Delhi, the 18th December, 1961

S.O. 3015—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published, as required by the said section, namely:—

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

(Election of Members to Animal Welfare Board) Rules, 1961

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Election of Members to Animal Welfare Board) Rules, 1961.

2. (1) Manner of electing and choosing representatives to serve as members of the Board.

The election of one person to represent such associations of veterinary practitioners as in the opinion of the Central Government ought to be represented on the Board under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Act shall be conducted by that association in the following manner:

- (i) The association shall fix the date, time and place of a meeting at which the election of a representative will take place;
- (ii) the election of a representative of the association on the Board shall specifically be included as one of the items of the agenda of that meeting;
- (iii) the notice of the meeting shall be circulated at least fifteen days before the date of the meeting;
- (iv) the election shall be by majority of votes of members present and voting.

(2) The election of persons to represent the municipal corporations under clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 5 shall be conducted by the respective corporations in the manner specified in sub-rule (1) of this rule.

(3) The representatives of organisations and societies to serve as members of the Board under clauses (f) and (g) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Act shall be chosen, by the Governing Body, the Managing Committee or the Executive Committee of the respective bodies in the manner specified in sub-rule (1) of this rule.

(No. 9-7/61-L. D.)

(Sd.)

(K. C. SARKAR)
Under Secretary.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Draught and Pack Animals Rules, 1965

(as amended upto 9th December, 1968)*

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of that Section, namely:

The Prevention of Cruelty to Draught and Pack Animals Rules, 1965

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) These rules may be called the Prevention of Cruelty to Draught and Pack Animals Rules, 1965.

(2) They shall come into force in any State on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Definitions.*—(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires. —

(a) "large bullock" or "large buffalo" respectively means a bullock or buffalo the weight of which exceeds 350 kilograms;

(b) "medium bullock" or "medium buffalo" respectively means a bullock or buffalo the weight of which exceeds 250 kilograms, but does not exceed 350 kilograms;

(c) "small bullock" or "small buffalo" respectively means a bullock or buffalo the weight of which does not exceed 250 kilograms;

(d) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way;

(e) "vehicle" means a wheeled conveyance of any description which is capable of being used as such on any street.

(2) For the purposes of clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (1), the weight of an animal shall be determined by applying any of the following formulae, namely:—

$$\frac{\text{Length} \times \text{Girth}^2 \text{ in cms.}}{\text{in kgms.}} = 10838$$

or

$$\frac{9 (\text{Length in cms.} \times \text{Girth in cms.}^2)}{1,00,000}$$

3. *Maximum loads for draught animals.*—(1) No person shall cause any animal specified in column 1 of the table below to draw a vehicle of the kind described in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof if it carries a load in excess of the weight specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 thereof.

1	2	3
1. Small bullock or small buffalo	two-wheeled vehicle— (a) if fitted with ball bearings (b) if fitted with pneumatic tyres (c) if not fitted with pneumatic tyres	—1000 kilograms —750 kilograms —500 kilograms
2. Medium bullock or medium buffalo	two-wheeled vehicle— (a) if fitted with ball bearings (b) if fitted with pneumatic tyres (c) if not fitted with pneumatic tyres	—1400 kilograms —1050 kilograms —700 kilograms
3. Large bullock or large buffalo	two-wheeled vehicle— (a) if fitted with ball bearings (b) if fitted with pneumatic tyres (c) if not fitted with pneumatic tyres	—1800 kilograms —1350 kilograms —900 kilograms
4. Horse or mule	two-wheeled vehicle— (a) if fitted with pneumatic tyres (b) if not fitted with pneumatic tyres	—750 kilograms —500 kilograms
5. Pony	two-wheeled vehicle— (a) if fitted with pneumatic tyres (b) if not fitted with pneumatic tyres	—600 kilograms —400 kilograms
6. Camel	two-wheeled vehicle—	—1000 kilograms

(2) Where the vehicle to be drawn is a four-wheeled vehicle, weight specified in column 3 of the said table shall, in each case, be read as being one and a quarter times and, if the four-wheeled vehicle is one fitted with pneumatic tyres, as being one and a half times, as much as the weight so specified.

(3) Where the vehicle, whether two-wheeled or four-wheeled, is to be drawn by two animals of either species referred to in each of the entries in column 1 of the said table, the weight specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 thereof shall be read as being twice, and if the vehicle is one fitted with pneumatic tyres, as being two and a half times as much as the weight so specified.

(4) Where the route by which a vehicle is to be drawn involves an ascent for not less than one kilometre and the gradient is more than three metres in a distance of thirty metres, the weight specified in column 3 of the said table shall, in each case, be read as being one-half of what is so specified.

Explanation 1: The weights specified in this rule shall, be inclusive of the weight of the vehicle.

Explanation 2: In calculating any weight for the purpose of this rule, fractions shall be disregarded.

4. *Maximum load for certain pack animals.*—No person shall cause any animal specified in column 1 of the table below to carry any load in excess of the weight specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof.

1. Small bullock or buffalo	100 kilograms.
2. Medium bullock or buffalo	150 kilograms.
3. Large bullock or buffalo	175 kilograms.
4. Pony	70 kilograms.
5. Mule	200 kilograms.
6. Donkey	50 kilograms.
7. Camel	250 kilograms.

5. *Maximum number of passengers for animal-drawn vehicles.*—No person in charge of any vehicle drawn by any animal referred to in column 1 of the table under sub-rule (1) of rule 3 shall allow more than four persons, excluding the driver and children below 6 years of age, to ride on the vehicle.

6. *General conditions for use of draught and pack animals.*—No person shall use or cause to be used any animal for drawing any vehicle or carrying any load—

- for more than nine hours in a day in the aggregate;
- for more than five hours continuously without a break for rest for the animal;
- in any area where the temperature exceeds 37°C (99°F) during the period between 12 noon and 3.00 p. m.

7. *Animals to be disengaged after work.*—No person shall continue to keep or cause to be kept in harness any animal used for the purpose of drawing vehicles, after it is no longer needed for such purpose.

8. *Use of spiked bits prohibited.*—No person shall, for the purpose of driving or riding an animal or causing it to draw any vehicle or for otherwise controlling it, use any spiked stick or bit, harness or yoke with spikes, knobs or projections or any other sharp tackle or equipment which causes or is likely to cause bruises, swellings, abrasions or severe pain to the animal.

9. *Saddling of horses.*—No person shall cause a horse to be saddled in such a way that the harness rests directly on the animal's withers without there being sufficient clearance between the arch of the saddle and the withers.

10. *Certificate regarding unladen weight of vehicles etc.*—For the purpose of these rules, the Board may authorise any organisation established

for the purpose of preventing cruelty to animals or for promoting their welfare to issue to the owner of any vehicle which may be brought before it for examination, a certificate as to its unladen weight and any certificate so issued may be accepted as evidence of the weight of such vehicle.

(2) Nothing contained in this rule shall be construed as being in derogation of any right conferred by any law for the time being in force authorising any local authority to determine the unladen weight of any vehicle and to grant the necessary certificate or stamp the vehicle in this behalf.

11. *Powers of police officers and other authorised persons.*—(1) If any police officer above the rank of a constable or any other person authorised in this behalf by the State Government or by the Board by general or special order has reason to believe that an offence against rule 3 or rule 4, has been or is being committed in respect of any animal referred to therein, he may, in any case where a weighbridge is available within a reasonable distance, require the owner or other person in charge of such animal to take the animal or the vehicle or both to the weighbridge for the purpose of determining the weight of the load which the animal has been or is drawing or carrying.

(2) If the owner or other person in charge of the aforesaid animal refuses to comply with the demand of the police officer or other person as so authorised, it shall be lawful for such police officer or other person to take the animal or the vehicle or both to the weighbridge for the purpose aforesaid.

(3) As soon as any weight is determined under this rule, the owner or other person in charge of the said animal shall be given a statement in writing signed by the police officer or the person authorised as aforesaid, as the case may be, as to the weight so determined and any other information relevant for the purpose.

12. *Application of rules where local bye-laws etc., exist.*—If there is in force in any area to which these rules extend, any rule, regulation or bye-law made under any law for the time being in force by any local authority in respect of any of the matters for which provision is made in these rules, such rule, regulation or bye-law shall, to the extent to which—

- (a) it contains provisions less irksome to the animal than those contained in these rules, prevail,
- (b) it contains provisions more irksome to the animal than those contained in these rules, be of no effect.

(Notified in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), *vide* Government of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, No. 9-18/62-LD dated 23rd March, 1965.)

* (Government of India, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Agriculture), Notification No. 34-2/67-LD. III dated the 9th December, 1968.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers) Rules, 1965

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rule, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of that section, namely:—

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers) Rules, 1965

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) These rules may be called the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers) Rules, 1965.

(2) They shall come into force in any State on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different areas of the State.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) “cattle” means buffaloes, bullocks, horses, mules or donkeys and includes other animals used for draught, pack or carriage purpose, which require shoeing;

(b) “farrier” means a person who carries on the business of shoeing cattle;

(c) “licence” means a licence granted under these rules;

(d) “licensing authority” means such officer of the veterinary department of the State or a local authority or any organisation for the welfare of animals as the State Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf.

3. *Farriers to be licensed.*—No person shall, after the commencement of these rules, begin to carry on the business of a farrier, and no person carrying on the business of a farrier at the commencement of these rules, shall, after the expiration of three months from such commencement, continue to carry on such business, except under a licence.

4. *Persons entitled to apply for licence.*—Every person who—

- (i) has completed the age of eighteen years, and
- (ii) has undergone any such training in the business of shoeing cattle as may be approved by the licensing authority; or
- (iii) has been carrying on the business of a farrier for not less than two years before the commencement of these rules;

shall be entitled to a licence.

5. *Application for licence.*—Every person who at the commencement of these rules is carrying on the business of a farrier and who intends to carry on such business after such commencement and every person who intends to begin such business after such commencement shall apply in writing to

the licensing authority for a licence giving his name, place of residence, place of business, his qualifications for the licence and such other particulars as the licensing authority may require.

6. Grant of licence.—The licensing authority shall after satisfying himself as to whether the applicant is a fit and proper person to be granted a licence and whether he has equipped himself or has made arrangements for equipping himself with proper tools and other implements for the purpose of his business, grant to every applicant who is duly qualified in this behalf a licence in the form prescribed in the Annexure to these rules.

Explanation: The tools and other implements which a person carrying on or intending to carry on the business of a farrier shall ordinarily have in his possession are the following, namely:—

1. Driving hammer with claws.
2. Hand hammer.
3. Drawing knife.
4. Scorcher knife.
5. Pincers.
6. Buffer.
7. Rasp.
8. Chisel for cutting bar iron.
9. Punch for making nail holes.
10. Nails for shoeing.
11. Twitch.
12. Wooden plan for finishing work.
13. Iron anvil.
14. Good quality wrought iron for shoes.

7. Term of licence and renewal thereof.—(1) A licence shall be valid for a period of two years from the date of its grant, but it may be renewed from time to time on application made by the licensee stating the period from which the licence is to be renewed:

Provided that no licence shall be renewed for a period exceeding two years at a time.

(2) The renewal of a licence shall be made by inscribing, in the columns provided for the purpose in the licence, the date of renewal, the date of expiry of the renewed licence and the signature of the licensing authority.

8. Issue of duplicate licence.—If a licence is defaced, lost, or destroyed, the licensing authority may after making such inquiry into the matter as he thinks fit, issue a duplicate.

9. Farriers to exercise reasonable care and skill.—Every licensee under these rules shall exercise a reasonable degree of care and skill in the shoeing of cattle.

10. Cancellation of licence.—(1) It shall be lawful for the licensing authority to enter the place of business of any licensee during normal working hours for the purpose of inspection; and if, in the opinion of the licensing authority the licensee is unable to exercise a reasonable degree of care and skill in the shoeing of cattle or is not properly equipped for the purposes of his business, he may, after giving the licensee a reasonable opportunity of being heard, cancel the licence.

(2) A licence may also be cancelled if the licensing authority is satisfied, after giving the licensee a reasonable opportunity of being heard, that there has been a breach of any of the conditions of the licence.

11. Issue of fresh licence after cancellation.—A person whose licence has been cancelled under rule 10 may be granted a fresh licence on application made in this behalf if the licensing authority is satisfied that having regard to the circumstances obtaining at the time of such application, there is no reason why the applicant should not be granted a fresh licence.

12. Fees.—(1) The fees payable on every application for a licence shall be one rupee and that on every application for a licence shall be one rupee and that on every application for renewal of the licence or for a duplicate thereof shall be fifty paise.

(2) Such fees may be paid either in cash or by affixing non-judicial stamps of equivalent value to the application.

13. Maintenance of register.—The licensing authority shall maintain a register containing full particulars relating to every licence.

Farrier's Licence

Licence No.

1. Name of licensee.
2. Place of residence and full postal address.
3. Place of business.
4. Duration of licence.

From to

CONDITIONS OF LICENCE

(1) This licence is valid for two years only from the date of its grant, unless renewed, on application made under rule 7 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers) Rules, 1965, within one month before the date of expiry of the original or earlier licence.

(2) All tools and other implements in the possession of the licensee for the purpose of his business as a farrier shall be produced for inspection by the licensing authority whenever demanded during the continuance of the licence.

(3) The licensee shall afford all reasonable facilities for the purpose of enabling the licensing authority to inspect the place of business of the licensee and the manner in which he is carrying on his business.

RENEWAL ENDORSEMENT

Date of Renewal	Date of expiry	Signature of the licensing authority	Remarks
1	2	3	4

(Notified in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) vide Government of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture No. 9-18/62-LD, dated 23rd March, 1965).

**The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers),
Amendment Rules, 1966**

1. These rules may be called the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers) Amendment Rules, 1966.

2. In the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers) Rules, 1965—

(i) After rule 10, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“10A. An appeal shall lie from any order refusing or cancelling a licence under these rules to such authority as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify for the purpose”.

(ii) In the Annexure under the heading “Conditions of Licence”, for condition (2), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

(2) During the continuance of the licence, the licensee shall be bound to produce for inspection during normal working hours and at his place of business all the tools and other implements in his possession and kept for the purpose of his business if a demand for the production of the same is made by the licensing authority.

(Government of India, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation) (Department of Agriculture) Notification No. 19-13/65-LD, dated the 8th March, 1966.

Performing Animals Rules, 1973

No. 35-4/72-LD I

BHARAT SARKAR

KRISHI MANTRALAYA

(Krishi Vibhag)

New Delhi, the 22nd May, 1973

Notification

Whereas the draft of the Performing Animals Rules, 1969, was published as required by sub-section (i) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960) at page 3239 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 2nd August, 1969, under the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture), No. S.O. 3091 dated the 25th July, 1969, inviting objections or suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the 15th September, 1969.

And Whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on 2-8-1969.

And Whereas no objections or suggestions were received from the public on the said draft;

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 38, read with section 37 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) These rules may be called the Performing Animals Rules, 1973.

(2) They shall come into force in any State on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Definitions.*— In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:—

(a) “Act” means the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960;

(b) “Performing Animal” means any animal which is used at, or for the purpose of any entertainment to which the public are admitted through sale of tickets;

(c) “prescribed authority” means the State Government or such other authority as the State Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf.

(d) “Schedule” means a schedule appended to these rules.

3. *Application for registration.*— (i) Every application by a person desirous of exhibiting or training any performing animal for registration under the Act shall be in the form and shall contain the particulars set out in the first Schedule.

(ii) Every such application shall be made to the prescribed authority within whose jurisdiction the applicant ordinarily resides and, if he has no fixed place or residence, the application shall be made to such authority as the Central Government may by order specify in this behalf.

4. *Fee and registration.*— Every application for registration shall be accompanied by a fee of rupees twenty five which may be paid either in cash or in such other manner as may be specified by the prescribed authority.

5. *Form of Certificate of Registration.*— (i) The certificate of registration to be issued by the prescribed authority shall be in the form set out in the Second Schedule.

(ii) Every registration shall be given a serial number according to the order in which it is made, and the serial number shall be inserted in the certificate of registration issued to the applicant.

6. *Register.*— Every person to whom a certificate of registration is issued under these rules shall have his name entered in a register which shall be kept in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

7. *Inspection of register.*— The register kept under these rules shall be open to inspection during office hours on any working day on payment of a fee of two rupees and any person may take extract therefrom or may require the prescribed authority to issue to him a certified copy of any entry therein on payment of a fee of five rupees.

8. *Application for variation of entries in register.*— Every application under sub-section (5) of section 23 of the Act for the variation of any particulars entered in the register shall be in the form set out

4. Either (a) address of fixed place of residence in India, or (b) permanent postal address in India to which letters addressed to the applicant may be forwarded.

5. Address or addresses (if any) in India, other than temporary addresses while on tour, at which applicant trains or intends to train performing animals.
(If none, write "None").

6. State whether previously registered under the Performing Animals Rules, 1973.
If so, state the number and date of certificate of registration.

to be	to be
trained	exhibited
Kind	Kind
Number	Number

* The description must be sufficient to give a general idea of what is done by the animals taking part in the performance and should state the approximate duration of the performance, the number of times for which it is usually to be given in one and the same day, and the number of animals of each kind taking part in the performance. It need not give details which would divulge any professional secret.

PARTICULARS

Name of trainer or exhibitor	Nationality	Either (a) address of fixed place of residence in India or (b) Perma- nent postal address in India to which letters addressed to the trainer or exhibitor may be forwarded	Address or addresses at which the per- forming are to be animals trained	Particu- lars of any pre- vious re- gistration	Kind of performing animals		Description of general nature of perform- ance	Date of Registra- tion	Particulars of any order of court made under Section 24 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Ani- mals Act, 1960
					to be trained	to be exhibited			
					kind No.	kind No.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

THIRD SCHEDULE

(See Rule 6)

Form of Register

Serial Number	Number of trainer or exhibitor	Nationality	Either (a) Address of fixed place of residence in India or (b) permanent postal address in India to which letters addressed to the trainer or exhibitor may be forwarded	Address or addresses at which the performing animals are to be trained	Particulars of any previous registration	Kind of performing animals		Description of general nature of performance	Date of Registration	Particulars of any order of court made under Section 24 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960
						to be trained	to be exhibited			
1	2	3	4	5	6	kind No.	kind No.	9	10	11

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Form of application for variation of particulars entered in register

Application to have the particulars entered in the register with respect to the applicant varied.

To

The Prescribed Authority,

Full name of applicant ...
(in block letters)

Number and date of certificate of registration ...

I return herewith my certificate of registration under the Performing Animals Rules, 1973, and I hereby apply to have the particulars entered in the Register with respect to be varied, as follows, and for the reasons given below:

I also request that my existing certificate may be cancelled and a new certificate of registration may be issued to me.

Signature ...

Address:

Note: No fee is payable for the issue of a new certificate of registration.

Sd/- ...

(V. P. GULATI)

Deputy Secretary to the
Government of India.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Application of Fines) Rules, 1978.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (k) of Sub-Section (2) of Section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (50 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by the said section, namely:—

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Application of Fines) Rules, 1978

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Application of Fines) Rules, 1978.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires;

(a) 'Act' means the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960);

(b) 'Board' means the Animal Welfare Board established under the Act;

(c) 'fines' means fines levied under the Act.

3. *Fines, after deducting cost of collection, to be made over to Board.*—(1) Fines levied and realised under the Act shall, subject to any deductions relating to the cost of collection, be made over by the State Government to the Board as soon as may be after due appropriation by law (by State Legislature) in this behalf.

4. *Application of fines made over to Board.*—(1) Fines made over by any State Government to the Board shall be applied exclusively for the following purposes, namely:—

- the grant of financial assistance to societies dealing with the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals or organisations actively interested in animal welfare work which are for the time being recognised by the Board;
- the maintenance of infirmaries, pinjra-poles and veterinary hospitals.

(2) Fines realised in one State and made over to the Board shall be utilised only for the benefit of such societies or other organisations within the jurisdiction of that State and not otherwise.

5. *Principles to govern application of fines.*—In applying the fines for the benefit of societies or other organisations in any State, the Board shall have due regard to the following principles, namely:—

- financial assistance shall first be given to societies dealing with the prevention of cruelty to animals within the jurisdiction of the State which are for the time being recognised by the Board;
- in granting financial assistance to such societies, due regard shall be had to the amounts they had been receiving from the State Government prior to the coming into force of these rules, and consistently with the amount of fines at its disposal and having regard to the revenues of the Societies concerned, the objects for which assistance is to be given and other relevant matters, the Board shall make every endeavour

vour to ensure that there is no diminution in the amounts such societies had been receiving earlier;

- (iii) if after the grant of financial assistance to the societies earlier referred to in this rule, there is any unspent balance, it may be applied by the Board at its discretion for the benefit of any other organisation actively interested in animal welfare work including infirmaries, pinjrapoles, and veterinary hospitals.

(Notified in the Gazette of India, Part I, Section 2 (ii), *vide* Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Department of Agriculture), Notification No. 14-21/76-LDI dated 15th February, 1978.)

No. 18-6/70-LDI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION

(Department of Agriculture)

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi

Dated the 23-3-78.

Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (h) of Sub-Section (2) of Section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960); the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by the said Section, namely:—

Transport of Animals Rules, 1978

CHAPTER I

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules unless the context otherwise requires:—

- (a) qualified veterinary surgeon means one who holds a diploma or a degree of a recognised veterinary college;
- (b) "Schedule" means a schedule appended to these rules.

CHAPTER II

Transport of Dogs and Cats

3. Rules 4 to 14 shall apply to the transport of dogs and cats of all breeds whether by rail, road, inland waterway, sea or air.

4. A valid health certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the dogs and cats are in a fit condition to travel by rail, road, inland waterway, sea or air and are not showing any sign of infectious or contagious disease including rabies, shall accompany each consignment and the certificate shall be in the form specified in Schedule-A.

(b) In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.

5. No dog or cat in an advanced stage of pregnancy shall be transported.

6. (a) Dogs or cats to be transported in the same container shall be of the same species and breed.

(b) Unweaned puppies or kittens shall not be transported with adult dogs or cats other than dams.

(c) No female dog or cat in season (cestrus) shall be transported with any male.

7. (a) Any dog or cat reported to be vicious or exhibiting a vicious disposition shall be transported individually in a cage, muzzled and labelled to give warning to the handlers.

(b) In extreme cases, the dogs or cats shall be administered with sedative drugs by a qualified veterinary surgeon.

8. (1) when dogs or cats are to be transported for long distances:—

(a) they shall be fed and given water at least two hours prior to their transport and shall not be packed for transport if they are hungry or thirsty;

(b) they should be exercised as late as possible before despatch;

(c) they shall be given adequate water for drinking every four hours in summer or every six hours during winter;

(d) they shall be fed once in twelve hours in the case of adult dogs or cats and they shall be fed once in four hours in the case of puppies and kittens in accordance with the instructions of the consignors if any;

(e) adequate arrangements shall be made for their care and management during the journey.

(2) When the dogs or cats are to be transported by rail involving a journey of more than six hours, an attendant shall accompany the dogs or cats to supply them with food and water on the way and the attendant shall have access to the dogs or cats for this purpose at all stations and no dog or cat shall be exposed to the direct blast of air during such journey.

9. Where dogs or cats are to be transported for short distance by road in a public vehicle, the following precautions are to be taken, namely:—

(a) they shall be put in a cage and the cage containing the dogs or cats shall not be put on the roof of the vehicle but shall be put inside the vehicle preferably near the rear end of the vehicle;

(b) the vehicle transporting the dogs or cats shall as far as possible maintain constant speed, avoiding sudden stops and reducing effects of shocks and jolts to the minimum;

(c) at least one attendant shall be present at all times during transit who shall ensure that proper transit conditions are observed and shall also replenish food and water whenever necessary.

10. Where dogs or cats are to be transported by air:—

(a) the cages shall be properly cleaned and disinfected before the dogs or cats are put in the cages.

(b) sufficient paddy straw or saw dust or paper cuttings shall be provided for cats in the cages as resting material;

(c) for international transport, the dogs or cats shall be kept in a pressurized compartment with regulated temperature.

11. The size and type of crates for transport of dogs and cats shall conform as clearly as may be to the size and type specified in Schedule — B and Schedule — C respectively.

12. All containers of dogs or cats shall be clearly labelled showing the names, address and telephone number (if any) of the consignor.

13. The consignee shall be informed about the train or transport arrival or flight number and its time of arrival in advance.

14. Consignment of dogs or cats to be transported by rail or road shall be booked by the next passenger or mail train or bus and should not be detained after accepting the consignment for booking.

CHAPTER III

Transport of Monkeys

15. Rules 16 to 23 shall apply to the transport of all types of monkeys from the trapping area to the nearest rail-head.

16. (a) A valid health certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the monkeys are in a fit condition to travel from the trapping area to the nearest unit-head and are not showing any sign of infectious or contagious diseases shall accompany each consignment.

(b) In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.

(c) The certificate shall be in a form specified in Schedule — D.

17. (1) Monkeys from one trapping area shall not be allowed to mix with monkeys from any other trapping area for preventing the dangers of cross-infection.

(2) The time in transit from trapping area to the nearest rail-head shall be as short as possible and factors causing stress to monkeys shall be reduced to the minimum.

(3) If the travel time is longer than six hours provision shall be made to feed and to give water to the monkeys en route.

(4) During transit, precautions shall be taken to protect the monkeys from extreme weather conditions and monkeys that die en route shall be removed at the earliest available opportunity.

18. Monkeys that are not completely weaned, that is, under 1.8 Kilogram in weight, shall not be transported except when specifically permitted by the Central Government.

19. (a) Pregnant and nursing monkeys shall not be transported except when specifically permitted by the Central Government.

(b) Pregnant and nursing monkeys as well as monkeys weighing more than 5 kilograms shall be transported in compartmented cages.

20. All monkeys in the same cage shall be of the same species and of approximately the same weight and size.

21. Monkeys captured within their natural habitat shall be placed in new, sterilized or thoroughly cleaned cages and subsequent transfer, if any, shall also be to new, disinfected or thoroughly cleaned cages.

22. Monkeys shall be transported from trapping area to the nearest rail-head by the fastest means of transport available and the monkeys should not be left unattended at any time during the journey.

23. (1) (a) Monkeys shall be transported in suitable wooden or bamboo cages, so constructed as not to allow the escape of the monkeys but permit sufficient passage of air ventilation.

(b) No nails, metallic projections or sharp edges shall be exposed on the exterior or in the interior of the cages.

(c) Each cage shall be equipped with appropriate water and feed receptacles which are leak proof and capable of being cleaned and refilled during transit.

(2) The floor of the cages shall be made of bamboo reapers and the space between each reaper shall range between 20 mm and 30 mm.

(3) To facilitate carriage of these cages, provision may be made for rope loops at the four top ends.

(4) The weight of any one loaded cage shall not exceed 45 kilograms.

(5) The following two sizes of cages shall be used:

(a) $910 \times 760 \times 510$ mm — to contain not more than twelve monkeys, weighing between 1.8 and 3.00 kilograms each or ten monkeys weighing between 3.1 and 5.00 kilograms each.

(b) $710 \times 710 \times 510$ mm — to contain not more than ten monkeys weighing between 1.8 and 3.00 kilograms each or eight monkeys weighing between 3.1 and 5.00 kilograms each.

Provided that wooden cages as specified in Schedule — F to these rules may also be used for carrying monkeys from the trapping area to the nearest rail-head.

(6) The construction details of two types of cages shall be as given in Schedule — E.

24. Rules 25 to 32 shall apply to the transport of monkeys from a rail-head to another rail-head or from a rail-head to the nearest air-port.

25. (a) Loading and unloading shall be carried out quickly and efficiently.

(b) Cages shall be stored in such a manner that ventilation is adequate and the monkeys are not exposed to draught and direct heat or cold.

(c) Monkeys found dead shall be removed as quickly as possible for suitable disposal.

26. The transport cages shall be in accordance with specifications given in rule 28.

27. (1) Due provision shall be made by the sender for a sufficient supply of food and water for the journey.

(2) In case the journey is over six hours an attendant shall accompany the monkey to supply them food, water, and such other things, on route and he shall have access to the monkeys for feeding, giving water and attention at all stations en route.

(3) The food and water containers shall be checked at least every six hours and refilled, if necessary.

(4) Monkeys shall not be disturbed during the night hours.

28. Not more than one cage shall be placed over the other and gunny packing shall be placed between two cages, when one is placed over the other.

29. Monkeys shall be brought to the airport sufficiently early.

30. Monkeys shall be provided with food and water immediately before loading on the aircraft.

31. (a) The cages shall be clearly labelled showing the name, address and telephone number (if any) of the consignor and the consignee in bold red letters.

(b) The consignee shall be informed about the train in which the consignment of monkeys is being sent and its arrival time in advance.

(c) The consignment of monkeys to be transported shall be booked by the next passenger or mail train and should not be detained after the consignment is accepted for booking.

32. (a) A valid health certificate by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that the monkeys are in a fit condition to travel from the nearest rail-head to another rail-head or from a rail-head to the nearest airport and are not showing any signs of infectious or contagious disease shall accompany each consignment.

(b) In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.

(c) The certificate shall be in a form specified in Schedule — D.

33. Rules 34 to 45 shall apply in relation to the transport of monkeys by air.

34. The time in transit shall be as short as possible and factors causing stress to monkeys shall be reduced to the minimum.

35. Monkeys that are not completely weaned, that is, under 1.8 kilograms in weight, shall not be transported except when specifically permitted by the Central Government.

36. Pregnant and nursing monkeys shall not be transported except when specifically permitted by the Central Government. Pregnant and nursing monkeys and monkeys weighing over 5 kilograms shall be transported in specially designed individual cages.

37. All monkeys in the same cage shall be of the same species and of approximately the same weight and size.

38. (1) In view of the dangers of infection, only monkeys of the same species shall be transported in the same cabin or compartment of the aircraft.

(2) Apparently sick or disabled monkeys exhibiting external injuries or infested with parasites shall not be transported.

(3) Transport of other species of animals, birds, fish, food stuffs or poisonous materials, such as pesticides and insecticides, in the same cabin or compartment shall not be permitted.

39. (1) At no time during transit shall the monkeys be left unattended when carried in a freighter aircraft.

(2) At least one attendant shall be present at all times when the aircraft is on the ground.

40. (1) Monkeys shall be transported in suitable wooden cages, so constructed as not to allow the escape of the monkeys and shall allow sufficient passage of air for ventilation; no nails, metallic projections or sharp edges shall be exposed in the interior or on the exterior of such cages. Each cage shall be equipped with water and food receptacles which shall be leak-proof and be capable of being cleaned and refilled during transit. A suitable absorbent material such as saw dust shall be kept in the dropping trays.

(2) The weight of any one loaded cage shall not exceed 45 kilograms in any case.

(3) The following two sizes of cages shall be used:

(a) 460×460×460 mm — to contain not more than ten monkeys weighing from 1.8 to 3.0 kilograms each or four monkeys weighing from 3.1 to 5.0 kilograms each; and

(b) 760×530×460 mm — to contain not more than ten monkeys weighing from 1.8 to 3.0 kilograms each or eight monkeys weighing from 3.1 to 5.0 kilograms each.

(4) The construction details of the two types of cages shall be as given in Schedule — F.

(5) The construction details of the two types of cages used for the transport of pregnant and nursing monkeys shall be as given in Schedule — G.

41. (a) The cages shall be clearly labelled showing the name, address and telephone number (if any) of the consignor and the consignee in bold red letters.

(b) The consignee shall be informed in advance about the flight number of the freighter aircraft in which the consignment of monkeys is being sent and its arrival time.

(c) The consignment of monkeys to be transported shall be booked by the next flight of the freighter aircraft and should not be detained after the consignment is accepted for booking.

42. (1) A valid health certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the monkeys are fit to travel by air and are not showing any signs of infectious or contagious disease shall accompany each consignment of monkeys.

(2) In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for shipment.

(3) The form of a certificate under sub-rule (1) be as given in Schedule-D.

43. (1) The air shall be changed not less than twelve times per hour and draughts shall be avoided and there shall be no dead pockets of air.

(2) Except when the monkeys are being fed and given water, they shall travel in semi darkness to make them quieter and less inclined to fight and thus give them better opportunities of resting.

44. The food and water containers shall be checked at every stop and refilled; if necessary, and a sufficient stock of food shall be available on the aircraft and at likely stopping places.

Note: About 85 grams of food per monkey is required daily. Suitable foods are dry cereal grains or gram. It is recommended that whole gram made into biscuits or wheat meal bread should be fed. A minimum of 140 ml. of water shall be allowed for each monkey per day.

45. An empty cage of the usual dimensions with its sides covered except 50 mm at the top to allow for ventilation shall be provided in the freighter aircraft for housing the monkeys which fall sick or are injured during the journey.

CHAPTER IV

Transport of Cattle

46. Rules 47 to 56 shall apply to the transport by rail or of cows, bulls, bullocks, buffaloes, yaks and calves [hereinafter in these rules referred to as (Cattle)].

47. (a) A valid certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the cattle are in a fit condition to travel by rail or road and are not suffering from any infectious or contagious or parasitic diseases and that they have been vaccinated against rinderpest and any other infectious or contagious or parasitic disease or diseases shall accompany each consignment.

(b) In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.

(c) The certificate shall be in the form specified in Schedule — E.

48. Veterinary first-aid equipment shall accompany all batches of cattle.

49. (a) Each consignment shall bear a label showing in bold red letters the name, address and telephone number (if any) of the consignor and consignee the number and types of cattle being transported and quantity of rations and food provided.

(b) The consignee shall be informed about the train or vehicle in which the consignment of cattle is being sent and its arrival time in advance.

(c) The consignment of cattle shall be booked by the next train or vehicle and shall not be detained after the consignment is accepted for booking.

50. The Average space provided per cattle in Railway Wagon or vehicle shall not be less than two square metres.

51. (a) Suitable rope and platforms should be used for loading or unloading cattle from vehicles.

(b) In case of railway wagon the dropped door of the wagon may be used as a ramp when loading or unloading is done to the platform.

52. Cattle shall be loaded after they are properly fed and given water.

53. Cattle in advanced stage of pregnancy shall not be mixed with young cattle in order to avoid stampede during transportation.

54. (1) Watering arrangements en route shall be made and sufficient feed quantities of water shall be carried for emergency.

(2) Sufficient feed and fodder with adequate reserve shall be carried to last during the journey.

(3) Adequate ventilation shall be ensured.

55. When cattle is to be transported by rail:

(a) An ordinary goods wagon shall carry not more than ten adult cattle or fifteen calves on broad guage, not more than six adult cattle or ten calves on metre gauge, or not more than four adult cattle or six calves on narrow gauge;

(b) every wagon carrying cattle shall have at least one attendant;

(c) cattle shall be loaded parallel to the rails, facing each other;

(d) material for padding, such as straw, shall be placed on the floor to avoid injury if a cattle lies down and this shall no be less than 6 cms thick;

(e) rations for the journey shall be carried in the middle of the wagon;

(f) to provide adequate ventilation, upper door of one side of the wagon shall be kept open properly fixed and the upper door of the wagon shall have wire gauge closely welded mesh arrangements to prevent burning cinders from the engines entering the wagon and leading to fire outbreak;

(g) cattle wagons should be attached in the middle of the train.

(h) cooking shall not be allowed in the wagons nor hurricane lamps without chimneys;

(i) two breast bars shall be provided on each side of the wagon, one at height of 60 to 80 cm and the other at 100 to 110 cm.

(j) Cattle-in-milk shall be milked at least twice a day and the calves shall be given sufficient quantity of milk to drink.

(k) As far as possible, cattle may be moved during the nights only;

(l) during day time, if possible, they should be unloaded, fed, given water and rested and if in milk, milking shall be carried out.

56. When cattle are to be transported by goods vehicle the following precautions are to be taken namely: —

(a) Specially fitted goods vehicles with a special type of tailboard and padding around the sides should be used;

(b) Ordinary goods vehicles shall be provided with anti-slipping material, such as coir matting or wooden board on the floor and the superstructure, if low, should be raised;

(c) no goods vehicle shall carry more than six cattle;

(d) each goods vehicle shall be provided with one attendant;

(e) while transporting the cattle, the goods vehicle shall not be loaded with any other merchandise; and

(f) to prevent cattle being frightened or injured, they should preferably face the engine.

CHAPTER V

Transport of Equines

57. Rules 57 to 63 shall apply to the transport by rail, road or sea of horses, mules and donkeys hereinafter in these ruled referred to as ('equines').

58. (a) A valid certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the equines are in a fit condition to travel by rail, road or sea and are not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or diseases shall accompany each consignment.

(b) In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.

(c) The certificates shall be in a form specified in Schedule — I.

59. (a) Each consignment shall bear a label showing in bold red letters the name, address and telephone number (if any) of the consignor and consignee the number and type of equines being transported and quantity of rations and food provided.

(b) The consignee shall be informed in advance about the train or vehicle or ship in which the consignment of equines is being sent and its arrival time.

(c) The consignment of equines shall be booked by the next train or vehicle or ship and shall not be detained after the consignment is accepted for booking.

60. (a) Pregnant and young equines shall not be mixed with other animals.

(b) Different species of equines shall be kept separately.

(c) Equines shall be loaded after being fed and given water adequately; watering arrangements shall be made en route and sufficient food carried to last during the journey.

(d) Veterinary first-aid equipment shall accompany all batches of equines.

(e) Adequate ventilation shall be ensured.

(f) Suitable ramps and platforms, improvised where not available, shall be used for loading and unloading equines.

61. For the transport of equines by rail, the following precautions shall be taken;

(a) Equines shall be transported by passenger or mixed trains only;

(b) ordinary goods wagon when used for transportation shall carry not more than eight to ten horses or ten mules or ten donkeys on broad gauge and not more than six horses or eight mules or eight donkeys on metre-gauge;

(c) in extreme hot, water shall be sprinkled over the wagons containing equines by the railway authorities to bring down temperature. Ice slabs in specially made containers may be placed inside the wagon, if recommended by a qualified veterinary surgeon;

(d) every wagon shall have two attendants if the equines are more than two in number;

(e) equines shall be loaded parallel to the rails, facing each other;

(f) material for padding, such as paddy straw, shall be placed on the floor to avoid injury if an animal lies down and this shall not be less than 6 cm thick;

(g) to provide adequate ventilation, upper door of one side of the wagon shall be kept upon and properly fixed and the upper door of the wagon shall have wire gauge closely welded mesh arrangements to prevent burning cinders from the engines entering the wagon and leading to fire break out;

(h) two breast bars shall be provided on each side of the wagon, one at a height of 60 to 80 cm and the other at 100 to 110 cm.

62. For the transport of equines by goods vehicles, the following precautions shall be taken, namely: —

(a) Specially fitted vehicles with a special type of tail-board and padding around the sides shall be used;

(b) ordinary goods vehicles shall be provided with antislipping material on the floor and the super structure, if low, should be raised;

(c) bamboo poles of at least 8 cm diameter between each animal and two stout batons at the back shall be provided to prevent the animal from falling;

(d) to prevent horses from being frightened or injured their heads should face left away from the passing traffic;

(e) each vehicle shall not carry more than four to six equines;

(f) each vehicle shall be provided with one attendant;

(g) these vehicles shall be driven at a speed not more than 35 kilometers per hour.

63. For the transport of equines by sea the following precautions shall be taken, namely:—

(a) horse may normally be accommodated in single stalls and mules in pens, each pen holding four to five mules;

(b) ample ventilation shall be ensured by keeping potholes and providing permanent air trunks or electric blowers on all decks, and exhaust fans shall be installed to blow out foul air;

(c) all standings shall be athwart the ship with heads facing inwards;

(d) to avoid distress specially during hot weather, the ship may go under way immediately after embarking and disembarking shall be done as early as possible after anchoring.

(e) colts and fillies shall be kept on the exposed decks;

(f) a pharmacy and spare stalls for five per cent of equines shall be available;

(g) passage between two rows of pens shall not be less than 1.5 metres.

CHAPTER VI

Transport of Sheep and Goats

64. Rules 65 to 75 shall apply to the transport of sheep and goats by rail or road involving journeys of more than six hours.

65. (a) A valid health certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the sheep and goats are in a fit condition to travel by rail or road and are not suffering from infectious or contagious or parasitic disease shall accompany each consignment.

(b) In the absense of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.

(c) The certificate shall be in a form specified in Schedule—J.

66. (a) Each consignment shall bear a label showing in bold red letters the name, address and telephone number (if any) of the consignor and consignee the number and type of sheep or goats being transported and quantity of rations and food provided.

(b) The consignee shall be informed in advance about the train or vehicle in which the consignment of sheep/or goats are being sent and its arrival time.

(c) The consignment of sheep or goats shall be booked by the next train or vehicle and shall not be detained after the consignment is accepted for booking.

67. (a) First-aid equipment shall accompany the sheep or goats in transit.

(b) Suitable ramps shall be provided for loading and unloading the sheep or goats.

(c) In the case of a railway wagon, when the loading or unloading is done on the platform the dropped door of the wagon shall be used as a ramp.

68. Sheep and goats shall be transported separately, but if the lots are small special partition shall be provided to separate them.

69. Rams and male young stock shall not be mixed with female stock in the same compartment.

70. Sufficient food and fodder shall be carried to last during the journey and watering facility shall be provided at regular intervals.

71. Material for padding, such as straw, shall be placed on the floor to avoid injury if an animal lies down, and this shall be not less than 5 cm. thick.

72. The animals shall not be fettered unless there is a risk of their jumping out and their legs shall not be tied down.

73. The space required for a goat shall be the same as that for a woolled sheep and the approximate space required for a sheep in a goods vehicle or a railway wagon shall be as under:—

Approximate weight of animal in kilogram

	Space required (in square metres)	
	Woolled	Shorn
Not more than 20	0.18	3.16
More than 20 but not more than 25	0.20	0.18
More than 25 but not more than 30	0.23	0.22
More than 30	0.28	0.26

74. (a) No railway wagon shall accommodate more than the following number of sheep or goats:—

Broad guage		Metre guage		Narrow guage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Area of wagon	Area of wagon	Area of wagon	Area of wagon		
Less than 21.1 Square Metres	21.1 Square Metres	Less than 12.5 Square Metres	12.5 square metres and above		
70	100	50	60	25	

(b) Adequate ventilation shall be provided in every wagon. Upper door of one side of wagon shall be kept open and properly fixed and the upper door of the wagon shall have wire guage closely welded mesh arrangements to prevent burning cinders from the engines entering the wagon and leading to fire breakout.

75. (1) Goods vehicles of capacity of 5 or 4½ tons, which are generally used for transporting animals, shall carry not more than forty sheep or goats.

(2) In the case of large goods vehicles and wagons, partition shall be provided at every two or three metres across the width to prevent the crowding and trapping of sheep and goats.

(3) In the case of ewes, goats or lambs or kids under six weeks of age, separate panels shall be provided.

(B. B. KAPUR)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

1. SCHEDULE — A

(See rule 4)

Proforma for Certificate of fitness to Travel—Dogs/Cats

This certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon.

Date and time of examination:

Species of dogs/cats:

Number of cages: Number of dogs/cats

Sex Age

Breed and identification marks, if any

Transported from To Via

I hereby certify that I have read rules 8 to 14 in Chapter II of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.

1. That, at the request of (consignor)
I have examined the above mentioned dogs/cats in their travelling cages not more than 12 hours before their departure.

2. That each of the dogs/cats appeared to be in good health, free from signs of injury, contagious and infectious diseases including rabies and in a fit condition to travel by rail/road/inland waterway/sea/air.

3. That the dogs/cats were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.

4. That the dogs/cats have been vaccinated.

(a) Type of vaccine/s:

(b) Date of vaccination/s:

Signed

Address

Qualifications:

Date:

2. SCHEDULE B

(See rule 11)

Size and Type of Crate for Transport of Dogs

The design of the cage mentioned in rule 11 in chapter II of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1973 shall be as per the design as printed on page 7 of IS: 4746 — 1968 published by the Indian Standards Institution.

— All dimensions in centimetres

By Rail/Road/Inland Waterways/Sea, By Air

Length (L)	$A \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	$A + C + 10$
Width (W)	A	$D + 2 + 10$
Height (H)	$B + 15$	$B + 0$

Length — Tip of nose to root of tail (A)

Width — Width across the shoulders (D)

Height — Tip of ears to toe while standing (B)

Elbow size — Toe to tip of elbow (C)

Note: Cages, Cartons or crates, used to transport dogs, shall be of such material which will not tear or crumble. They shall be well constructed, well ventilated, and designed to protect the health of dogs by giving

them adequate space and safety. It is essential that wire mesh should be nose and paw proof; suitable material is a welded wire mesh of not less than 3 mm. with a spacing 12×12 mm. Expanded metal and wire netting are unsuitable for this purpose. There should be no protruding nails or unprotected edges of wire. Dogs kennels in rail coaches shall be so placed as to give protection to dogs from extremes of temperature and disturbance from birds and by giving them adequate space for health and safety.

3. SCHEDULE C

(See rule 11)

Size and Type of crate for Transport of Cats

The design of the cage mentioned in rule 11 in Chapter II of Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 shall be as per the design as printed on page 8 of IS: 4746 — 1968 published by the Indian Standards Institution.

All dimensions in centimetres

By Rail/road/inland waterway/sea By air

Length (L)	$A \times 2$	$A \times 2$
Width (W)	A	A
Height (H)	$B + 15$	$B + 10$

Length — Tip of nose to root of tail (A)

Width — Width across the shoulders (D)

Height — Tip of ears to toe while standing (B)

Elbow size — Toe to tip of elbow (C)

Note: Cages, cartons or crates, used to transport cats, shall be of such material which will not tear or crumble. They shall be well constructed, well ventilated and designed to protect the health of the cats by giving them adequate space and safety. It is essential that wire mesh should be nose and paw proof; suitable material is a welded wire mesh of not less 3mm, with a spacing 12×12 mm. Expanded wire netting are unsuitable for this purpose. There should be no protruding nails or unprotected edges of wire. Catallysed Kennels in rail coaches shall be so placed as to give protection to cats from extremes of temperature and disturbance to birds and by giving them adequate space for health and safety.

Schedule — D

(See rule 16 and 32)

Proforma for certificate of fitness to Travel — Monkeys

This certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified veterinary surgeon.

Date and time of examination

Species of monkeys

Number of Cages

Number of Monkeys

Sex Age

Breed and identification marks, if any

Transport from to via

I hereby certify that I have read rules 15 to 45 in Chapter III of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.

1. That, at the request of (consignor)
I examined the above mentioned monkeys in their travel cages not more than 12 hours before their departure.

2. That each monkey appeared to be in a fit condition to travel from the trapping area to the nearest rail-head/ from the nearest rail-head to another rail-head/ from the rail-head to the nearest airport/ by air and is not showing any signs of infectious or contagious diseases.

3. That no monkeys appeared to be under 6 months of age and that no animal appeared to be pregnant.

4. That the monkeys were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.

5. That the monkeys have been vaccinated.

(a) Type of vaccine/s

(b) Date of vaccination/s

Signed ...

Address ...

...

Qualifications ...

Date ...

SCHEDULE — E

[See rule 23(5) (a) and rule 23 (6)]

Size and Type of crate for transport of Monkeys from Trapping area to nearest Rail-head

The construction details of two types of cages mentioned in rule 22(5)(a) and (b) in Chapter III of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 shall be as per the dimensions and design as printed on page 5 of IS:3699 (Part-I) — 1966 published by Indian Standards Institution.

SCHEDULE F

[See rule 40 (4)]

Size and Type of Crate for Transport of Monkeys by Air

The construction details of the two types of cages mentioned in rule 40(3) (a) & (b) in Chapter III of Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 shall be as per the dimensions and design as printed on page 6 of IS: 3059 — 1965 published by Indian Standards Institution.

7. SCHEDULE G

[See rule 40(5)]

Size and Type of Crate for Transport by Air of Pregnant and Nursing Monkeys and Monkeys weighing over 5 Kg.

The construction details of the two types of cages mentioned in rule 40 (5) in Chapter III of Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 shall be as per the dimensions and design as printed on page 7 of IS: 3059 — 1965 published by Indian Standards Institution.

8. SCHEDULE H

(See rule 47)

Proforma for Certificate of fitness to travel Cattle

This certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified veterinary surgeon.

Date and time of examination

Species of Cattle

Number of Trucks/Railway Wagons Number of Cattle

Sex Age

Breed and identification marks, if any

Transported from To Via

I hereby certify that I have read rules 46 to 56 in Chapter IV of the Transport of Animals Rules 1978.

1. That, at the request of (consignor) I examined the above mentioned Cattle in the goods vehicle/railway wagons not more than 12 hours before their departure.

2. That each cattle appeared to be in a fit condition to travel by rail/road and is not showing any signs of infectious or contagious or parasitic disease and that it has been vaccinated against rinderpest and any other infectious or contagious or parasitic disease(s).

3. That the cattle were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.

4. That the cattle have been vaccinated.

(a) Type of vaccine

(b) Date of vaccination:

Signed

Address

.....

Qualifications

Date

9. SCHEDULE I

(See rule 58)

Proforma for Certificate of fitness to travel - Equines

This certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified veterinary surgeon.

Date and time of examination

Species of Equines

Number of Equines

Sex Age

Breed and identification marks, if any

Transported from to via

I hereby certify that I have read rules 57 to 63 in Chapter V of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.

1. That, at the request of (consignor) I examined the above mentioned equines not more than 12 hours before their departure.

2. That each equine appeared to be in a fit condition to travel by rail/road/sea and is not showing any signs of any infectious or contagious disease(s) and that it has been vaccinated against any infectious or contagious disease(s).

3. That the equines were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.

4. That the equines have been vaccinated.

(a) Type of vaccine(s):

(b) Date of vaccination:

Signed

Address

.....

Qualifications

Date:

10. SCHEDULE J

(See rule 65)

Proforma for Certificate of fitness to travel— Sheep and Goats

This certificate should be completed and signed by a qualified veterinary surgeon.

Date and time of examination

Species of animals

Number of animals

Sex Age

Breed and identification marks, if any

Transported from to via

I hereby certify that I have read rules 64 to 75 in Chapter VI of the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.

1. That, at the request of (consignor) I examined the above mentioned animals not more than 12 hours before their departure.

2. That each animal appeared to be in a fit condition to travel by rail/road and is not showing any signs of any infectious or contagious or parasitic disease(s) and that it has been vaccinated against any infectious or contagious or parasitic disease(s).

3. That the animals were adequately fed and watered for the purpose of the journey.

4. That the animals have been vaccinated.

(a) Type of vaccine(s).

(b) Date of Vaccination:

Signed

Address

Qualifications

Date

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Registration of Cattle Premises) Rules, 1978

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (i) of sub-section (2) of section 38 of the P. C. A. Act, 1960, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. *Short title and application:*—(1) These rules may be called the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Registration of Cattle Premises) Rules, 1978.

(2) These rules shall apply only to cities or towns which have a population exceeding one lakh.

(3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. *Definitions:*—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) 'Cattle' means oxen, buffaloes, cows, bullocks and horses, including their young ones;

(b) 'Certificate' means the certificate of Registration.

(c) 'registering authority' means such officers of the veterinary department of the State Government or of a local authority as the State Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf.

3. *Registration of premises:*—Every person owning or in charge of premises in which not less than five heads of cattle are kept for the purpose of profit shall, in any case, where the premises are already in existence, within three months from the commencement of these rules and, in any case where, after the commencement of these rules any such premises, apply to the registering authority for the registration of such premises.

4. *Application for registration:*—Every application for registration shall contain full information regarding the number and types of animals kept or to be kept, the purpose for which they are being kept or are to be kept, the provision made or to be made as respects floor space, flooring, ventilation, supply of food and water, disinfection, drainage, disposal of dung or unwanted matter, boundary walls and shall also contain such other information relevant to the matter as may be specifically called for by the registering authority.

5. *Certificate of registration:*—(i) If the registering authority is satisfied that, having regard to the information supplied, the welfare of the cattle is adequately secured and that they are not likely to

undergo any unnecessary suffering, he shall register the premises and issue to the applicant a certificate in respect thereof.

(ii) Every certificate shall be valid for a period of three years from the date of issue thereof, but it may be renewed from time to time for a period of three years at a time on application made by the person owning or in charge of the premises, within three months from the date of expiry of the existing certificate.

6. *Inspection of premises:*—Every premises registered under these rules shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any veterinary or public health officer of the local authority or of the State Government who may be authorised by the State Government in this behalf by general or special order.

7. *Cancellation of registration:*—If any premises are not maintained in the manner required under these rules, the registering authority may, by notice in writing stating the grounds on which the notice proceeds and after giving an opportunity to the person concerned to show cause, cancel the certificate.

8. *Appeal:*—An appeal shall lie from any order refusing or cancelling the registration of any premises under these rules to such officer or other authority as the State Government may specify in this behalf.

9. *Display of section 12 of the act:*—If in any premises milch cattle are kept, there shall be displayed by the owner of cattle prominently in or near the premises, a copy of section 12 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960) (as reproduced below) in a language commonly understood in the locality.

"12. If any person performs upon any cow or other milch animal the operation called phooka or doom dev or permits such operation being performed upon any such animal in his possession or under his control, he shall be punishable with fine which may be extended to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both, and the animal on which the operation was performed shall be forfeited to the Government.

10. *Saving:*—If in any area to which these rules apply, any rule, regulation or bye-laws made under any law for the time being in force, by any local authority which contains the provisions for the registration or licensing of premises in which cattle or any type thereof are kept then such rule, regulation or bye-laws to the extent to which it contains provisions relating to cattle or any type thereof, as the case may be, shall prevail and these rules shall to that extent be of no avail.

(Notified in the Gazette of India, part II Section 3 Sub-section (II), vide Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Department of Agriculture), Notification No. 14-20/76-LDI dated 30th November, 1978.)

Prevention of Cruelty (Capture of Animals) Rules, 1979

S. O. No. 1056 dated the 13th March, 1979 — Whereas a draft of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Capture of Animals) Rules, 1978 was published as required by clause (i) of sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), at pages 139-140 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii), dated the 13th January, 1979 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Department of Agriculture) No. 14-19/76 LDI dated the 30th December, 1978 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby within a period of forty-five days from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette.

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 13th January, 1979.

And whereas no objections and suggestions from the public on the said draft have been received.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (i) of sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely: —

1. *Short title and commencement*: — (1) These rules may be called the Prevention of Cruelty (Capture of Animals) Rules, 1979.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. *Capture of birds*: — No bird shall be captured for the purpose of sale, export or for any other purposes except by net method.

Explanation: — A bird is said to be captured by the net method if in its capture the following contrivance is used, namely, a contrivance made of spun thread which is soft, pliable and sufficiently strong, like cotton, jute or any synthetic fibre, woven in such a way as to form a mesh of suitable size so that the bird is captured without any injury being caused to it.

3. *Capture of other animals*: — No animal shall be captured for the purpose of sale, export or for any other purpose except by sack and loop method;

Provided that an animal which cannot be captured by reason of its size, nature or other condition or circumstances by the sack and loop method, may be captured with the help of tranquiliser guns or by any other method which renders the animal insensible to pain before capture.

(2) Nothing in this rule shall apply to the capture of birds.

Explanation. — An animal is said to be captured by the sack and loop method if in its capture the following contrivance is used, namely, a strong canvass in the form of sack, not less than 92 cms. in length and 138 cms. in diameter, which has a smooth rope, not less than 5.5 meter in length passing through ten or more rings of not less than 4 cms. in diameter each attached at the open end, thus

forming a loop, the sack having small holes at convenient places to enable the animal to breathe during captivity, and the animal is captured by the sack being thrown on it and secured by having the loop pulled.

(Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation No 14-19/76-LDI) Gazette of India 1979, Pt. II Sec. 3(ii), p. 835).

Forest Department**Notification**

8/10/83-FOR

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 32 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Preservation of Trees Act, 1984 (Act 6 of 1984), the Government of Goa, in the interest of general public, hereby declares that the following class of trees belonging to mangrove species shall not be felled for a period of ten years.

- (1) *Rhizophora mucronata*
- (2) *Kandelia Rheedii*
- (3) *Avicennia officinalis*
- (4) *Sonneratia alba*
- (5) *Ceriops tagal*
- (6) *Excoecaria agallocha*
- (7) *Rhizophora apiculata*
- (8) *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*
- (9) *Avicennia marina*
- (10) *Sonneratia caseolaris*
- (11) *Aegiceras corniculatum*
- (12) *Acanthus ilicifolius*
- (13) *Derris heterophylla*
- (14) *Acrostichum aureum*
- (15) *Bruguiera parviflora*.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

A. T. Fernandes, Under Secretary to the Government of Goa (Forest Department).

Panaji, 11th September, 1990.

Department of Community Development and Panchayats**ORDER**

1/15(2)/90-CDP

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayats Regulation, 1962 (No. 9 of 1962), read with Government Notification No. 1/15(6)/84-F&A (3) dated 19-10-1987, published in the Official Gazette, Series I, No. 31, dated 29-10-1987, I, Bansi Dhar, Secretary (Panchayats), Government of Goa, hereby amend the Government Notification No. 1/15(2)/90-CDP dated 25-7-1990, published in the Official Gazette, Series I, No. 21, dated 23-8-1990 (hereinafter referred to as the 'said Notification'), as follows: —

In Serial No. 9 SANGUEM, of the Schedule to the said Notification, in column 5, for the figure '7' against the entry 3, Calem in column 3, the figure '9' shall be substituted.

Bansi Dhar, Secretary (Panchayats).

Panaji, 17th September, 1990.

Department of Urban Development

Addendum

4-2-3-90-UDD

Read: 1) Government Notification No. 4-2-3-90-UDD (i) dated 26-4-1990.

2) Addendum No. 4-2-3-90-UDD (i) dated 22-5-1990.

In continuation of the Government Notification and Addendum cited above, the following additional Village Panchayats are added in the jurisdiction of Ponda Planning and Development Authority:

- 1) Borim Village Panchayat.
- 2) Candola-Betqui Village Panchayat.

The jurisdiction of Southern Planning and Development Authority over the Ponda Planning Area stands discontinued.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

D. V. Sathe, Under Secretary to the Government of Goa. (U.D.).

Panaji, 21st September, 1990.

Law (Legal and Legislative Affairs) Department

Notification

10-6-90/LA

The Constitution (Sixty - Sixth Amendment) Act, 1990 which was passed by Parliament and assented to by the President of India on 7-6-1990 and published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, dated 8-6-1990, is hereby published for the general information of the public.

P. V. Kadnekar, Under Secretary (Drafting).

Panaji, 13th August, 1990.

The Constitution (Sixty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 1990

AN

ACT

further to amend the Constitution of India.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows: —

1. *Short title.* — This Act may be called the Constitution (Sixty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1990.

2. *Amendment of the Ninth Schedule.* — In the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution, after entry 202 and before the *Explanation*, the following entries shall be inserted, namely: —

"203. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959 (Andhra Pradesh Regulation 1 of 1959).

204. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Laws (Extension and Amendment) Regulation, 1963 (Andhra Pradesh Regulation 2 of 1963).

205. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation, 1970 (Andhra Pradesh Regulation 1 of 1970).

206. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation, 1971 (Andhra Pradesh Regulation 1 of 1971).

207. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation, 1978 (Andhra Pradesh Regulation 1 of 1978).

208. The Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885 (Bihar Act 8 of 1885).

209. The Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 (Bengal Act 6 of 1908) (Chapter VIII — sections 46, 47, 48, 48A and 49; Chapter X — sections, 71, 71A and 71B; and Chapter XVIII — sections 240, 241 and 242).

210. The Santhal Parganas Tenancy (Supplementary Provisions) Act, 1949 (Bihar Act 14 of 1949) except section 53.

211. The Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation, 1969 (Bihar Regulation 1 of 1969).

212. The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) (Amendment) Act, 1982 (Bihar Act 55 of 1982).

213. The Gujarat Devasthan Inams Abolition Act, 1969 (Gujarat Act 16 of 1969).

214. The Gujarat Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Gujarat Act 37 of 1976).

215. The Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling (Amendment) Act, 1976 (President's Act 43 of 1976).

216. The Gujarat Devasthan Inams Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1977 (Gujarat Act 27 of 1977).

217. The Gujarat Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1977 (Gujarat Act 30 of 1977).

218. The Bombay Land Revenue (Gujarat Second Amendment) Act, 1980 (Gujarat Act 37 of 1980).

219. The Bombay Land Revenue Code and Land Tenure Abolition Laws (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 1982 (Gujarat Act 8 of 1982).

220. The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1968 (Himachal Pradesh Act 15 of 1969).

221. The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land (Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 1986 (Himachal Pradesh Act of 1986).

222. The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of certain Lands) Act, 1978 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1979).
223. The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1978 (Kerala Act 13 of 1978).
224. The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1981 (Kerala Act 19 of 1981).
225. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (Third Amendment) Act, 1976 (Madhya Pradesh Act 61 of 1976).
226. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Act, 1980 (Madhya Pradesh Act 15 of 1980).
227. The Madhya Pradesh Akrishik Jot Uchchatam Seema Adhiniyam, 1981 (Madhya Pradesh Act 11 of 1981).
228. The Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Act, 1976 (Madhya Pradesh Act 1 of 1984).
229. The Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Madhya Pradesh Act 14 of 1984).
230. The Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Madhya Pradesh Act 8 of 1989).
231. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 (Maharashtra Act 41 of 1966), sections 36, 36A and 36B.
232. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and the Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes (Second Amendment) Act, 1976 (Maharashtra Act 30 of 1977).
233. The Maharashtra Abolition of Subsisting Proprietary Rights to Mines and Minerals in certain Lands Act, 1985 (Maharashtra Act 16 of 1985).
234. The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (By Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956 (Orissa Regulation 2 of 1956).
235. The Orissa Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1975 (Orissa Act 29 of 1976).
236. The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Orissa Act 30 of 1976).
237. The Orissa Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1976, (Orissa Act 44 of 1976).
238. The Rajasthan Colonisation (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Rajasthan Act 12 of 1984).
239. The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Rajasthan Act 13 of 1984).
240. The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1987 (Rajasthan Act 21 of 1987).
241. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1980).
242. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1980).
243. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 59 of 1981).
244. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1984).
245. The Uttar Pradesh Land Laws (Amendment) Act, 1982 (Uttar Pradesh Act 20 of 1982).
246. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1965 (West Bengal Act 18 of 1965).
247. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1966 (West Bengal Act 11 of 1966).
248. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1969 (West Bengal Act 23 of 1969).
249. The West Bengal Estate Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1977 (West Bengal Act 36 of 1977).
250. The West Bengal Land Holding Revenue Act, 1979 (West Bengal Act 44 of 1979).
251. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1980 (West Bengal Act 41 of 1980).
252. The West Bengal Land Holding Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1981 (West Bengal Act 33 of 1981).
253. The Calcutta Thikka Tenancy (Acquisition and Regulation) Act, 1981 (West Bengal Act 37 of 1981).
254. The West Bengal Land Holding Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1982 (West Bengal Act 23 of 1982).
255. The Calcutta Thikka Tenancy (Acquisition and Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 1984 (West Bengal Act 41 of 1984).
256. The Mahe Land Reforms Act, 1968 (Pondicherry Act 1 of 1968).
257. The Mahe Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1980 (Pondicherry Act 1 of 1981)."